



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the war the Woodstock congregation invited him to resume his pastorate. Muhlenberg declined, saying: "It would not be proper to again graft the pastor on the soldier." He returned to Pennsylvania, and was elected to Congress. On October 1, 1807, he died. At Trappe, Pa., near his father's old church, a tombstone bears this inscription:

To the memory of General Peter Muhlenburg.

Born Oct. 1st, 1746, and died Oct. 1st, 1807.

He was brave in battle, wise in council, honorable in all his actions, a faithful friend and an honest man.

Let this be the conclusion of our present study of the Germans of the Valley; and let us see in the lives of John Kagey and John Muhlenburg, the "Good Man" and the "Great Man," a summing up of those sterling qualities which, whether in peace or in war, in high station or in low, have marked a sturdy race, guardians of the home, guardians of the State, and servants of the Most High.

NOTE.—It may be too much to say that John Kagey is truly "representative," since he was better than the average man of his time and community; he may perhaps be termed, more exactly, the "ideal man," toward which many of his contemporaries approached.

THE FERRAR PAPERS*

At Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Communicated by MICHAEL LLOYD FERRAR, Little Gidding,
Ealing, Eng.

ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL TO NICHOLAS FERRAR, 1623.

In his very interesting introduction to Mr. Conway Robinson's *Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624*, Mr. Brock gives us the certificates of the

* The Society is greatly obliged to Mr. Ferrar, one of its English members, for the copies presented here and for other courtesies in connection with these Ferrar papers.

Company's Secretaries to the correctness of the copies of the Proceedings made by the Deputy Treasurer, Nicholas Ferrar, before handing over the original Minutes to the Company's successors. In the certificate printed on page IX of the introduction the Secretary of the Company says that he could not compare the copy of a certain letter of the Privy Council to Mr. Deputy Ferrar with the original because the latter had not been put up with the other original documents. This letter, dated December 30, 1623, was read by the Deputy at a court held on 14th, January, 1624, *vide*, page 246, Vol. II of the *Abstract* and was practically a personal mandate to the Deputy to seize all letters, public and private, which their Lordships had heard were in a ship just then arrived from Virginia, and to bring such letters, unopened, to them at once, "whereof you shall not fail, and this shall be your warrant."

The Deputy no doubt looked on this mandate, addressed to him direct and not thro' the Treasurer, as a personal order to himself to perform an invidious task and one for which he might be severely blamed afterwards and therefore retained the paper for his own protection. The document disappeared from sight—at least from public sight—and no further mention of it appears to have been made.

I have now had the good fortune to come upon it, among a collection of old Ferrar Papers of that time, which were discovered a few years ago in Magdalene College, Cambridge, and have been placed temporarily in my possession, as a Ferrar, by the Master and Fellows of the college in a very courteous manner. The collection comprises both private letters to and from various members of the Ferrar family, dating from 1601 down to the middle of the Eighteenth century, and public and semi-public correspondence between the two Deputies (John and Nicholas) and Sir Edwyn Sandys in London, and various persons in Virginia, including six holograph letters from Governor Sir George Yeardley, and letters from John Rolfe, husband to Pocahontas, John Pory, the colonial secretary to Yeardley, George Thorpe, Rev. Richard Buck and a number of other persons who are mentioned in Alexander Brown's *First Republic*. There are also a few copies of the London Courts Proceedings for both Virginia and the Somers Islands, and some old accounts showing the

various things taken out by the emigrants—if we may so term them—or settlers, clothes, tools, harness, arms, armour, *aqua vitae*, &c. In one account is entered a *Drum*. Could that have been the Drum mentioned on page 206 of this MAGAZINE for October, 1900, as having been among the chattels of Colonel Wm. Farrar, with the Family Arms painted on it?

The above papers all refer to the period 1618–1630, other later papers, mostly fragmentary, are much concerned with John Ferrar's daughter, Virginia Ferrar, born 1625, and her efforts in aid of the silk industry. Then later on are family papers of no public interest.

Looking over the Virginia Papers, just after reading the Preface to the *Abstract* above referred to, the discovery of the original Privy Council order which the Secretary in 1624 could not find gave me a glad surprise. There, unopened and unread probably since the day Nicholas read it in court, lay the original document. The copy given to the Company is not quite a correct copy. The spelling of the signatures having been altered and other clerical mistakes made. I attach to this an exact copy of the original, which is written on one page of a sheet of foolscap. The address is on the back of the sheet, which was folded in the usual way and sealed with red wax: "To our loving friend Nicholas Farrar deputie of the Virginia Companie." The name was then spelled Farrar as often as Ferrar, but the latter eventually, before Nicholas' death in 1637, became the accepted, as it was the correct spelling. The "freind" in the above address was the usual and the correct (Anglo Saxon *Freond*) mode of the spelling, the present "friend" having unaccountably superseded it.

It will be seen by comparing the copy at page 246, Vol. II, of the *Abstract* with the original that the former was very hastily made. Indeed, the copies of the whole series, 1619–1624, were made in a very short time by the loyal and indefatigable deputy.

The signatures are placed in wrong positions. Richmond & Lenox is made into two separate names. Carlile and Middlesex are misspelt. Jo. Lincoln is made into John Lincolne and J. Brooke into John Brooke. The Index (Vol. II) says that John Lincoln was John, Earl of Lincoln. But no Earl would sign his name in that way, and in any case the then Earl of Lincoln

was Theophilus. It is no doubt the signature of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Then in the body of the document are two mistakes. "Shall not fail" should be "may not fail," and "unopened" should be above the line, having been inserted after the line was written.

No doubt in the hasty copying of these records clerical errors were made. On page 245, Vol. II, *Abstract*, I find "Bowery Bess" for the ship *Bonny Bess*. And on page 559 of A. Brown's *First Republic* he has "possessors of our Religion" instead of "professors," the actual word in the original paper now in my possession from Magdalene College, Cambridge. And on page 341 of the same most interesting and most valuable book John Ferrar's ship, *The Garland*, is put down as being of 25 instead of 250 tons.

A propose of the books I have mentioned above, *The Abstract* and *The First Republic*, I may be permitted to put on record here the intense admiration I cannot but feel for the compilers of the former and the author of the latter, Mr. Brown, whose latest book on Virginia, *English Politics in Virginia*, I have lately received from a Virginia Ferrar cousin, from whom I had previously received *The First Republic* and John Fiske's *Old Virginia, &c.*, and Tyler's *Cradle of the Republic*, and Mary Johnston's three wondrous Tales of Old Virginia. All these and the periodical *Virginia Magazine* are monumental works, *ære perennia*.

The following is an exact copy, in every way, of the letter from the "Lords of the Council" to Nicholas Ferrar, dated 30th December, 1623, read by him at ye Quarter Court held on 14th January, 1624, "the copy whereof doth here ensue," says the *Abstract*, Vol. II, p. 246.* That copy has some clerical errors in it. I give now an exact copy:

COPY.

"After o' hartie comendacions wee are informed that there is

*N. B. The original could not be found in 1624 when the Company's Secretary was "comparing" Nicholas Ferrar's copies with the originals. I have now discovered it among the Magdalene papers lent to me—to me a surprising discovery. *Vide*, p. ix, Vol. I, of the *Abstract*.

a shipp lately arrived from Virginia, and for some causes Knowne unto us wee do hereby require yoⁿ to seaze upon all the letters aswell publike as private that come in the said shipp and to bringe or cause them to bee safely brought unto us unopened with as much expedition as you can, whereof you may not fayle and this shalbe yo^r warrant.

And so wee bid yoⁿ hartilie farewell. From Whitehall the 30th of December 1623.

Yo^r loving friends,
JO: LINCOLN. C. S. MIDDELSEX

Richmond & Lenox
Carlile

J. Brooke

Rich^d Weston.
Deputy of the Virginia Companie."

LETTER OF JOHN ROLFE, 1617.

The following letter from John Rolf to Sir Edwin Sandys, dated 8 June, 1617, from Jamestown, has recently been found among other old Virginian and Ferrar papers in Magdalene College, Cambridge, where they had been deposited with other Ferrar things in 1790 by the then Master, the Rev. Dr. Peckard, whose wife was a Miss Martha Ferrar, great-granddaughter of John Ferrar the Deputy and Sir Edwin's right hand in his connection with Virginia in those early days. Dr. Peckard left no descendants. By the courtesy of Magdalene I am now in possession of these papers.

The letter is written on three sides of a sheet of foolscap, the fourth page being left blank, to form an envelope and bear the address.

The copy is exact in every particular. The length of each line has been preserved;* the words written over the line in the original have been so written in the copy; the contractions and spelling have been adhered to; "fortifications" appears as "forty ficacons."

Rolf (as he spells his name) went out, in 1617, with the newly appointed Governor, Captain Samuel Argall, in the ship *George*,

* This has not been preserved in printing.—Ed.

as Secretary and Recorder. Before setting sail from Gravesend, in March, his wife, Pocahontas, died, and Rolf took her infant son with him. At Plymouth he left the child with his friend Sir Lewis Stukeley. This quite confirms what Captain John Sniith says of the disposal of the child after his mother's untimely death.

On page 253 of the *First Republic* Mr. Brown remarks that the Governor "must have had very favorable winds, as this was a very quick passage," from the Lizard, April 21st, to Point Comfort, May 25th; and in the letter we have Rolf's description of the passage, which was done a good deal in foggy weather, "with no small peril." It will be noticed that Rolf's dates, 10th April and 15th May, have been modernized by Mr. Brown into the dates above mentioned. The date of the letter would thus be now 18th June, a celebrated date in more modern English history and, by accident, the date of this note.

The letter was written in 1617 to Sir Edwin Sandys, who made it over, as he did all letters from Virginia, to John Ferrar, who subsequently, in 1619, when Sir Edwin became head of the company in London, was elected his deputy. John Ferrar's endorsement on the letter show briefly the points noticed by Rolf, a curious one being "Indians loving and will part with their children." So is the request for land for his son. I have no information as to whether the request was complied with. Among the products of the country he mentions tobacco: "Tobacco greate plenty in the ground." We know that he was the first Englishman to introduce the cultivation of the plant into the new colony, in 1612.

He was one of the six Councillors who were among the 347 persons murdered in the first Indian Massacre on 22d March, 1622. Ten persons, names given by Dr. Peckard, p. 114, were murdered at William Ferrar's plantation. He was probably the ancestor of the present General Bernard Farrar and a member of the Deputy's family.

Among all the early pioneers of civilization on the banks of James river none bore a higher character than John Rolf, and this letter of his is, I think, deserving of being made known to lovers of Virginia, and of being preserved in the pages of the *Virginia Magazine*.

"Honored Sir

"The many courtrysies and favors I have receaved at yo^r hands shall (during my life) bynd me to yo^r in my best service: and so often as occasion shall offer itself, I will not forgett to express the same at this p^rsent I have briefly noted to yo^r in what estate wee found the Colony; and of o^r speedy passage thether.

"Upon the 10th of Aprill wee departed from Plymouth, and the next daie lost sight of the Lizard, having the Treasurer in o^r Company, wch kept wth us about 3 weeke: at what tyme we lost her in foggy weather wch contynued after 20 daies, in wch tyme wee hadd hardly a daie to make a certeyne observacon. The same daie month (according to the daie of the weeke) that we lost the lands end, we fell wth the dangerous showldes of Cape Codd, runnyng in one glass from 20, to 5, and 4 fathom water, not able to see (by reason of the thyck fogg) half a Cables length from the shipp How we anchored all night, and the next daie wth no smale p^rill gott cleere of them. ffrom hence wee shaped o^r course along o^r Coast of Virginia, keeping o^r lead all the waie, w^{ch} was o^r best guide having so good a Pylott as o^r Gov^rno^r, the fogg still contynuyng, and arryved at Point Comfort ye 15th of May, all o^r Company being in good health, only one man dyed, who was sickly before he came from England. Thus it pleased God to bless us wth a speedy and p^rsporous passage, yea hadd wee not bene troubled; to free o^r selves from those showlds, and wth mysty weather, we hadd assuredly (by Gods help) arryved in virginia in a moneths space. Two, or 3 daies after arrived Captaine Martyne wth his Pynnace all his men in good health to o^r joyes.

"Wee found the Colony (God be thancked) in good estate now injoying a firmer Peace, nor more plenty, how eve^r in buildings, fortifications, and of boats, much ruyned and greate want. O^r p^rsent Gov^rno^r at James towne is repayingr and making straight what he fyndeth decayed and reaked, to whose good indeavo^r and noble disposicon o^r Colony hath bene, is, and wilbe much indebted. All men cheerefully labor about their grounds, their harts and hands not sceasing from worke, though many have scarce raggs to cove^r their naked bodyes. Englishe wheate, barly, Indyan corne, Tobacco greate plenty in the ground. Hemp and flax seed distributed to most men by the Gov^rno^r, and is putt into the ground: nothing neglected, w^{ch} any waies

may be avayleable to advanncce the Colony, and to give incurrage^{mt} to yo'self and the rest of the Ho^{ble} Company. The Cattle thrive and increase exceeding well, the ploughes yerely worke and oxen are plentyfull. The Indyans very loving, and willing to parte wth their childeren. My wives death, is much lamented; my childe much desyred when it is of better strength to endurr so hard a passage whose life greatly extinguisheth the sorrow of her loss, saying all must die, but tis enough that her childe liveth. I know not how I may be censued for leaving my childe behinde me, nor what hazard I may incurr of yo' noble love and other of my best frends. At my departure from Gravesend (nothwthstanding I was much ymportuned) I hadd no such intent. But in o' short passage to Plymouth, in smothe water, I found such feare and hazard of his health (being not fully recovered of his sickness) and lack of attendance (for they who looked to him hadd need of nurses themselves, and indeed in all o' passage proved no better) that by the advise of Captaine Argall, and divers who also foresaw the danger and knew the inconvenyence thereof p'swaded me to what I did. At, Plymouth I found S^r Lewes Stukely so nobly mynded towards me, that he most earnestly intreated to have the keping of him, yntill my Brother tooke further order. I thought good to certyfie, yo^a hereof, and desyre yo' self and all the Company for these causes, to hold me excused, if in their judgments I may be censured to have erred herein. A firme contynuance of yo' favo^r and love towards me I daylie praie for. And although greate is my loss, and much my sorrow to be deprived of so greate a comfort, and hopes I hadd to effect my zealous intentions and desyres as well in others, as in her whose soule (I doubt not) resteth in eternall happynes: yet such temperance have I learned in p'sperity, and patience in adversitie, that I will as joyfully receive evill, as good at the hand of God: and assuredly trust that He, who hath p'served my childe, *even as a brand snatched out of the fier*, hath further blessings in store for me, and will give me strength and courage to undertake any religious and charitable *ymploym^t*, yo'self and the Ho^{ble} Company shall comand me, and wth in duty I am bound to doe. Now my last request at this tyme is to yo'self (whom I have found a father to me, my wife and childe and will ever acknowledg it wth the best gratefullnes my hart and penn can offer) that yo^a would be pleased

(as yo^u have begun and ben one of ye principall instrumn^t herein)
 to contynue yo^r noble favo^r and furtheranc even for my child's sake,
 being the lyving ashes of his deceased Mother, and that yo^u will
 still be the meanes, that yo^r owne free libality and all others by yo^r
 expoucem^t in obtayning so liberall a stipend, may not die wth
 my wife, but contynue for her childs advancem^t, wth will the bet-
 ter inhable myself and him hereafter to undertake and execute
 what may be comanded and requyred from us. Thus refer-
 ing myself to yo^r approved wisdom craving p^rdon for my bold-
 nes, desyring no longer to live, then when I shall cease from
 studying and indeavoring to bend my best strength to p^rsever
 in this Accon. for the advancem^t of the Hono^r of o^r God King
 and Country, wth humble remembrance to yo^rself and yo^r noble
 and virtuous Lady whose requeste I will not forgett to satisfie
 wherein I may when tyme shall serve I take my leave and rest

At yo^r command

ever ready

James Town this 8 of June 1617

JO: ROLF

P^r Scrip^t. "May yo^u please S^r as occasion shalbe offered to
 remember me for some place of comannd, and some estate of
 land to be confirmed to me and my childe, wherein I have for-
 merly found yo^r love and readyness, for wth I shall rest much
 bound unto you."

This is addressed on the back of the sheets *more antiquo*:

"To my honored and much respected
 frend Sir Edwyne Sandys
 Knight deliver these."

And it is endorsed in John Ferrar's hand:

"Mr. John Rolf from Virginia to Sir
 Edwin Sandys 8 June, 1617.
 Their journie to Virginia.
 Good state of the Colonie.
 Store of cattle and ploughs.
 The Indians loving and will part with their children.
 Their comfort of his son.
 He left at Plimmouth with S^r Lewes Stukeley.
 Desireth the stipend may be continued to him.
 Prayeth a place of command: and land for his son.
 Sir Edwyn Sandes."